

**ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION (ADR)
STATEMENT TO THE COURT-- FAM CT**

Procedures: When and How to Use the ADR Statement to the Court

On December 1, 2001, a change in the Arizona Rules of Civil Procedure (A.R.C.P. 16(g)) imposed a duty on parties in any dispute before the courts to talk to each other (by telephone or in person) about the possibility of settlement and about whether some type of **ADR (Alternative Dispute Resolution)** process might help them to reach settlement. The Rule requires the parties to report to the court that they have discussed settlement or ADR, to inform the court about which ADR process (if any) they prefer, and when they expect to complete the process. Some of the various forms of ADR are explained on the following pages.

After a response is filed . . .

- (1) The Respondent must then immediately mail or deliver a blank copy of the ADR statement (and these instructions) to the Petitioner along with a copy of the response that was filed.** (If either party is represented by an attorney, all communications should be sent directly to the attorney.)
- (2) The parties must meet (in person or by telephone), within 90 days of the filing of the response with the court (not the date the response is delivered to the petitioner). If you have not discussed these matters with the other party as required, be prepared to explain to the court the reasons.** ("Inconvenience" is not an acceptable reason.)
- (3) Within 30 days AFTER you meet, and NOT LATER THAN 120 DAYS AFTER THE DATE THE RESPONSE WAS ORIGINALLY FILED WITH THE CLERK OF COURT you must file the "Alternative Dispute Resolution Statement to the Court."**

You may file earlier, but not later than 30 days after discussing your ADR options with the other party. If you cannot agree to file together on one form (jointly), then you must both file your own forms separately. If you have not discussed these matters as required, you must *file your separate forms* within 120 days after the date the Response was filed. There is no charge for this filing. Keep a copy of the completed form for your records.

GO TO THE COURT TO FILE YOUR PAPERS: The Court is open from 8am-5pm, Monday-Friday. You should go to the court at least **two hours** before it closes. You may file your court papers at the following Superior Court locations:

The Clerk of the Superior Court
CENTRAL COURT BUILDING
201 West Jefferson, 1st floor
Phoenix, Arizona 85003

OR

The Clerk of the Superior Court
SOUTHEAST COURT FACILITY
222 East Javelina Avenue, 1st floor
Mesa, Arizona 85210

OR

The Clerk of Superior Court
NORTHWEST COURT FACILITY
14264 West Tierra Buena Lane
Surprise, Arizona 85374

The Clerk of the Superior Court
NORTHEAST REGIONAL COURT CENTER
18380 North 40th Street
Phoenix, Arizona 85032

INFORMATION ABOUT ADR (ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION) PROCESSES

ADR is any peaceful alternative to the courtroom process that helps parties in court disputes reach settlement without having the judge decide all issues. Court sponsored ADR programs are currently available at no extra cost, or you may choose to hire a private ADR provider at your own expense. There are different types of ADR processes, several of which, including mediation, arbitration, and settlement conferences, are explained below.

The purpose of ADR is to encourage settlement of family court cases.

Benefits of ADR include, but are not limited to:

- ADR provides parties opportunity to resolve disputes more quickly and less expensively than a full trial.
- ADR provides parties more control over the outcome in a negotiated settlement.
- ADR provides parties greater satisfaction with results than litigation.
- ADR provides parties a greater chance of establishing or maintaining a working relationship.

COURT SPONSORED ADR OPTIONS

MEDIATION OR OPEN NEGOTIATION through CONCILIATION SERVICES of child custody or parenting time (formerly "visitation"), are court-sponsored ADR alternatives where parties work with a neutral third party (the "mediator" or "negotiator") to reach mutual agreement on future parenting responsibilities. Parents choosing to mediate or negotiate through Conciliation Services are **required** to attend a minimum number of mediation sessions.

Mediation offers parents an opportunity to make their own decisions about their child(ren)'s future care. The mediator, a neutral counselor, works with parties to reach agreement regarding custody and/or parenting time. Mediation conferences are private and confidential. Nothing said or written during mediation may be disclosed unless all parties to the mediation give their consent. The mediator helps parents identify their child(ren)'s needs and each parent's ability to meet those needs, by restructuring family relationships. Together, they generate options and consider choices to develop a workable parenting plan that meet the child(ren)'s best interests. Parties who reach agreement in mediation have a 14 day "objection period" to raise any concerns or points of confusion contained in the agreement. If no objections are raised, the Parenting Plan is adopted as an order of the court, which makes it binding on the parties.

Open negotiation is a process similar to mediation, in that the negotiator helps parties identify their child(ren)'s needs, and how they will meet those needs in the future. However, open negotiation is NOT confidential. Parties meet with the negotiator to try to resolve their differences. If they are unable to agree, the negotiator may give feedback to the court on areas of agreement and disagreement. In addition, attorneys are entitled to be present in open negotiation sessions, if they so choose.

There is currently no extra charge for these services *pre-decree*. If however you return to court to mediate custody or parenting time (visitation) issues *post-decree*, after a court order has been signed, "post-decree mediation fees" will apply.

SETTLEMENT CONFERENCES are pre-trial meetings between the parties, their attorneys (if represented) and the conference officer, where they attempt to settle all issues in dispute before going to trial. The judicial officer helps parties evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of their case and may also suggest ways to resolve disputed matters, but they will not decide the case or make recommendations to the Court. There is currently no extra charge for this service.

PRIVATE PROVIDER OPTIONS (You are responsible for all costs.)

In Private Mediation, parties work with a neutral third party (the mediator), who helps them identify their needs and explore viable options to settle all issues surrounding their Family Court case, including custody, parenting time, child support, property division, etc. With the aid of the mediator, the parties can determine the outcome of their case. A roster of private mediators is available through the Court's Self-Service Center. You can access the Family Court Mediator Rosters at:

Phoenix – 101 West Jefferson, 1st Fl. M – F, 7:30am – 5:00pm
Mesa – 222 East Javelina Avenue, 1st Fl. M – F, 8:00am – 5:00pm
Surprise- 14264 West Tierra Buena Lane, M – F, 8:00 am – 5:00 pm
North Phoenix – 18380 North 40th Street, M – F, 8:00 am – 5:00 pm

OR via the Superior Court Web page via the Internet.

In Private Settlement Conference, the ADR neutral helps parties reach settlement by taking a more directive approach than in mediation. The neutral will focus on the conflict's legal issues, realistically evaluating case strengths and weaknesses, and actively suggesting and weighing options for the parties to consider, as they attempt to resolve their case.

In Private Arbitration your case is submitted to one or more neutral individuals, who after receiving evidence and hearing arguments have the power to make a decision resolving the dispute (unlike mediation, where the mediator does not make a decision for the parties). In arbitration, parties may limit the range of issues to be decided or the scope of relief to be awarded and arbitration may be binding or non-binding. When parties agree to binding-arbitration, the arbitrator's decision is final; it can be enforced by the court and may not be appealable. When arbitration is non-binding, the arbitrator's decision is advisory and will be final only if parties agree to adopt it. Some arbitration providers are listed in the Yellow Pages under "Arbitration Services".

Private Judging involves hiring an individual, usually an experienced attorney or former judge, to act as a judge in your case. The person acting as judge listens to each party present their case and makes a decision. The decision is usually legally binding (has the force of law) but may be advisory (a suggested solution), depending on what the parties agree to in advance. Attorneys may be consulted at any time. The proceedings are private and confidential. The decision may be made part of a court judgment or ruling as well.

OTHER PRIVATE OPTIONS: Private ADR providers may offer additional options or variations on those already described. Some may also offer evening or weekend hours or other conveniences. Some churches or other religious or social service organizations may also offer family counseling, arbitration or mediation services. You may also find additional providers listed in the Maricopa County Directory of Human Services and Self-Help Support Groups, available at public libraries or by phone at 602-263-8856.

You may also find private providers in the Yellow Pages under "Arbitration" and "Mediation." Be aware that there are differences among private providers. While some are trained specialists, counselors, and attorneys, others are not. There are no licensing or minimal educational requirements to advertise as a mediator, arbitrator, or alternative dispute resolution provider.

As with hiring any private business for service, we recommend asking friends and relatives for referrals for any of the services mentioned above. You are responsible for all costs involved in using private providers.